

truly a refuge for our marine world. This refuge would extend seaward from the boundary of the federal national wildlife refuges—with concurrent jurisdiction over those portions also within Hawaii's Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge—out fifty miles to the boundaries of the current federal Reserve, except that the boundary would be further out past Kure Atoll to encompass newly-identified precious coral beds and monk seal foraging areas. The total area of this precious refuge would be approximately 137,000 square miles, eclipsing Australia's Great Barrier Reef Marine Protected Area of 135,000 square miles.

Under my bill, the Refuge would continue to be managed by NOS through a new Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and Refuges. This is consistent with NOAA's longstanding desire to elevate the current National Marine Sanctuary Program to full office level, and it provides NOS with a management option for marine resources in need of a higher level of protection than that currently provided under the Program. And that office, in managing the Refuge (in consultation with an advisory council including representatives from the State of Hawai'i and the Native Hawaiian, scientific, and marine conservation communities), would be statutorily charged with implementing Congress's purpose "that the preservation of biodiversity and the protection and conservation of the natural resources and cultural heritage of [the Refuge] shall be the exclusive basis for all associated decisions by Federal agencies."

Passage through and activities in the Refuge would be by permit only. Permitted activities would include scientific research and other uses consistent with the purpose of the Refuge. These uses would not include commercial fishing or other extractive practices except in very narrow circumstances. As there are some existing commercial fishing permit holders, my bill provides a mechanism to buy out these permits at fair value.

It is vital to note that this bill is grounded solidly in the cultural heritage and traditions of the indigenous peoples of Hawai'i, our Native Hawaiians. Their respect for the 'aina—our natural world in all its manifestations—in their practice of environmental protection and sustainability, was not just a profoundly spiritual belief but a basic survival strategy. So it is no surprise that one of the principal groups working toward just such a Refuge is Kahea: the Hawaiian Environmental Alliance, dedicated to bringing to our modern world this pu'uhonua for the rare and precious species of the NWHI. And in that same spirit my bill provides, as does Hawai'i's newly-proposed Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge, for continued traditional use of the Refuge by Native Hawaiians for religious, cultural, and sustenance purposes.

Here is a quick overview of my proposed Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Marine Refuge Act of 2005:

Section 1: Entitles the act.

Section 2: Outlines Congress's findings, including the finding that the "waters of the NWHI must be set aside as a fully protected national marine refuge to preserve in perpetuity their unique and fragile ecosystems, habitats, and communities of flora and fauna, as well as areas of traditional Hawaiian cultural significance."

Section 3: Sets forth the purposes and policies of the Act, including the provision that "all

human activities in the [Refuge] shall be limited to those entirely consistent with preservation and protections in the true nature of a full protected refuge, and that all commercial use of such refuge shall be prohibited."

Section 4: Provides Act definitions, including Refuge boundaries and cooperative management between federal and Hawai'i agencies.

Section 5: Designates the Refuge.

Section 6: Provides for management of the Refuge by NOS through the new Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and Refuges in cooperation with the State of Hawai'i through memoranda of agreement and in consultation with an advisory council.

Section 7: Provides for vessel presence in the Refuge by permit only; outlines prohibited activities; provides compensation for current permit holders.

Section 8: Provides for enforcement and penalties.

Section 9: Provides for liability and other legal consequences.

Section 10: Repeals prior inconsistent laws.

Section 11: Requires issuance of implementing regulations within six months of enactment.

Mr. Speaker, I confess to speaking on this floor today with a mix of excitement and awe. Excitement at continuing a journey to a next, higher level that is not only novel and revolutionary, but so right. And awe at the responsibility and opportunity we all have to truly preserve and protect one of the most incredible places on this world. I hope and believe that we can all come together to harness the collective aloha of so many for this place, and promptly pass the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Marine Refuge Act of 2005.

Mahalo, and aloha!

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER "SANDY" ELLENBERG

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2005

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in memory of Alexander "Sandy" Ellenberg, and to recognize his lifelong achievements and legacy of volunteerism and dedication to public service.

In the Jewish faith, there is a commandment requiring that one give tzedakah, which in Hebrew means an act of "charity" or "righteousness" without expecting anything in return. Sandy Ellenberg was a man of faith, and his life represented a life-long example of tzedakah. Sandy Ellenberg was a good friend of mine and a true pillar to the local community; he was a man of character, compassion and goodwill. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him and were touched by his work.

Alexander Ellenberg was born on October 13, 1933 in Stockton, California—the first child in his family to be born in the United States. Sandy worked his way through the University of California, completing his undergraduate degree at Berkeley and his medical degree at UC San Francisco. Recognizing his own good fortune and the difficulty in achieving one's dreams, Sandy endowed an annual scholarship at Cal for a San Joaquin County student to study medicine.

A successful plastic surgeon by profession, Sandy said that he got the most joy from per-

forming serious reconstructive surgery. Through these operations, he could use his medical training and surgical skills to repair damages, correct congenital disorders and bring hope back into the faces of those who suffered traumatic injuries and disfigurements. Twice, Sandy traveled to Venezuela to fix children's cleft palates and lips with Rotaplast International, a charitable organization sponsored by the Rotary Club.

In addition to his work with Rotaplast, Sandy was politically active and socially conscious—an advocate of civil rights, a generous political campaign donor and patron of the arts. He was a visible figure in the Jewish community: an active member of his local synagogue and a past board member of the Jewish Federation of Silicon Valley. Sandy lived a rich and full life, and contributed to his community in so many ways.

Sandy Ellenberg died on February 27, 2005. On that day America lost one of its quiet heroes. In a world that is always looking out for the bottom line, where a "free lunch" is rarely ever "free," Sandy Ellenberg was a breath of fresh air. He recognized his own good fortune, and was committed to making success, equality, freedom and happiness available to others. His life was an example of righteousness and unselfish giving—of tzedakah.

Sandy leaves behind his wife of fifty years, Maureen, and 2 sons, Steven and Gary. Our thoughts and prayers go out to their family and friends; Sandy is deeply missed by us all.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the life and work of Alexander Ellenberg, a man whose life exemplified goodwill and selfless giving; he was one of America's true heroes.

TRIBUTE TO SIX HONOREE TEACHERS OF ST. RICHARDS SCHOOL

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 2005

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of six exemplary veteran teachers who have combined experience of over 166 years in the teaching profession. In April these six teachers were honored with the Heart of St. Richards Parish award because of the positive influences they contribute to students, families, and the whole community of St. Richards Parish. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these teachers for their outstanding commitment to our Nation's youth. They stand as a symbol of the positive influences that teachers contribute to students every day across this great country.

The first teacher I am privileged to recognize is Mrs. Kathleen Riordan Pona who began teaching in 1959 with a class of 51 energetic second grade students. Mrs. Pona has served with 4 pastors and 7 principals who have helped her build the foundation that has continued the road of success at St. Richards School. Her 43 years of teaching is a shining light for teachers around the country who are beginning their careers in teaching and struggling to bring success to the classroom on an annual basis. This Nation is indebted to Mrs. Pona and teachers like her who have made teaching their first love.

Miss Joann Gaus began her teaching career in 1969 at St. Richards School and continually